



"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

BY R. A. THOMPSON & CO.]

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## POETRY.

[From the New Orleans Sunday Times.]

### The Soldier's Grave.

Tread lightly—'tis a soldier's grave,  
A lonely, mossy mound—  
And yet, to hear his name and thine,  
It should be on holy ground.

Speak gently—let no careless laugh,  
No idle, thoughtless jest,  
Escape your lips, where sweetly sleeps  
The hero in his rest.

For him no reveille shall beat,  
When morning beams shall come;  
For him, at night, no tattoo rolls  
Its thunder from the drum.

No costly marble marks the place,  
Recording deeds of fame,  
But rudely on that bending tree  
Is carved the soldier's name.

A name—not dear to us—but ah!  
There may be lips that breathe  
That name as sacredly and low  
As vesper prayers at eve.

There may be brows that wear for him  
The mourning cypress vine;  
And hearts that make this lonely grave  
A holy pilgrim shrine.

There may be eyes that joyed to gaze  
With love into his own,  
Now keeping midnight vigils long  
With silent griefs alone.

There may be hands now clasped in prayer  
This soldier's hand have pressed,  
And cheeks washed pale by sorrow's tears,  
His own cold cheek caressed.

Tread lightly—for a man bequeathed,  
Ere laid beneath this sod,  
His ashes to his native land,  
His gallant soul to God!

## POLITICAL.

BY REQUEST.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.  
COLUMBIA, September 15.

Your correspondent is rapidly arriving at the conclusion that the patience of Job would have been overtaxed if he had been subjected to the ordeal of giving a faithful report of the proceedings of a Deliberate Assembly. I have before me thirty-three different Bills which have been introduced for the action of the Legislature of South Carolina in the past ten days, consisting of something less than a thousand separate sections, covering, perhaps, not more than a million opportunities for reasonable objections, and involving an infinitude of interest.

On the consideration of these Bills, one hundred and sixty different individuals, representing over thirty local interests, and prejudiced by heaven only knows how many sentiments and ideas, have the right to make speeches. It grieves me to add that very few are unconscious of their privileges in the premises, and still fewer fail to exercise them. Each one of these gentlemen naturally expects that their beloved constituencies should be fully informed by the press of their sayings and doings, and the very considerate constituencies appreciate their representatives enough to expect that correspondents should do them full justice. So the poor devil who submits to be bored, for the benefit of the public, by hearing these Bills, motions and speeches, and then is subjected to the necessity of running them all through his critical mill in order to sift out that which may interest the great public, is little less to be applauded for patience and fortitude than the excellent owner of that historic turkey which had only one feather where it ought to have had more.

The uninitiated can form no proper conception of the difficulties attendant upon a reporter who is thus circumstanced. Both Houses of the General Assembly have a right to originate measures, but every such measure requires the concurrence of both to put it into execution, and each has also the right to reconsider its action before such concurrence. This is all very necessary, of course and perfect, if it does not facilitate, legislation, but what are the consequences to those who undertake to keep the public informed of their action. If you feel any curiosity to know, listen to a statement of facts which come conveniently to hand.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Bill "to alter and fix the times for holding the Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas," (the Stay Law Dodge), after two days' discussion, was put upon its passage and defeated by a vote of 12 to 16. On Friday a motion to reconsider the vote by which this Bill was defeated was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 12, (see the conversion of sentiment,) and to-day it was passed by a majority of one. Again, the Senate on yesterday decided to postpone all legislation with reference to the proposed modifications of the Code (the Civil Rights Bill excepted) until the regular session of the General Assembly in November next, and to-day, by a majority of one vote, it reconsidered the matter, and the whole subject is opened again to discussion.

I might cite many other facts, but these should suffice to prevent people from expecting too much to be done by the Legislature at this session. It will be a matter of congratulation

if the suggestions of Governor ORR alone are acted upon. Time is passing away rapidly in fruitless discussion, members are beginning to "beg to be excused," and unless some more practical propositions are made, and more practical men undertake their support, an adjournment will leave the State in condition worse than she was before the call of the extra session was issued.

Nothing has been done yet to meet the immediate necessities of the poor. The House seems very much disposed to act favorably on the plan of its Special Committee, which is to provide a fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for present emergencies, and postponing the preparation of a more permanent plan until the regular session; but the Senate has already decided to take no steps whatever at this time. The only reason assigned, so far as I have been able to learn, is the inability of the Legislature to make proper estimates of the appropriations which would be necessary to provide the relief that is required.

I have already mentioned the passage of the Stay Law Dodge by the Senate to-day. Almost simultaneously with that event, the same Bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 49 to 59. This does not, however, indicate that no measure will be adopted for the relief of debtors. The objections to this Bill were founded on its unconstitutionality, and not upon its intentions. Some stay to the collection of debts will be made by the Legislature, but it is impossible to say in what shape it will come. The debates already had upon the question have been conducted with great ability and earnestness, but any synopsis of them could not do justice to the subject, and, beside very few people, I imagine, would take the trouble to read a report of the speeches, albeit they would listen to them, if possible, with a great deal of pleasure.

The resolution with reference to the proposed inquiries by the Attorney General and Solicitors, into the overcharges of rates of freight by the Rail Roads of this State, have again been given into the hands of a Special Committee, with the following additional resolution to be considered at the same time and reported on to the House.

"Resolved, That in order to effect the purpose of the foregoing resolution, the Comptroller-General is hereby required to publish the same in the newspapers of the State (two insertions in each), and to invite all persons who have been aggrieved by such overcharges, or who may have knowledge of the same, to furnish information to the Attorney General or to some of the Solicitors, that proceedings may be instituted against the Companies for forfeiture of their charters."

I have already informed you by telegraph of Mr. BUTLER's plan of repudiation. I presume it may interest some of your readers to be informed of its details which are as follows:

A BILL TO DECLARE THE LAW IN REGARD TO LIABILITY OF PURCHASERS OF SLAVES. Whereas, the people of the State of South Carolina, by their delegates in Convention met, did on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1865, ordain and establish a Constitution for the government of the said State, the eleventh Section of the Ninth Article of which is in these words:

"The slaves in South Carolina having been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State."

And whereas by the said action of the said authorities and the said Convention of the said people, all property in slaves was destroyed without any compensation to the owners thereof, and a perpetual prohibition was placed upon the re-establishment of Slavery, thereby depriving the purchasers of Slaves of all further beneficial interest in slaves altering the law of the land under and with reference to which said purchasers of slaves had contracted in the purchase thereof, and virtually destroying all contracts of that nature.

Therefore be it enacted, &c., That all contracts involving the payment of money for the purchase of slaves that have been made, are hereby declared to be null and void, and that all parties indebted therefor under laws existing anterior to the said 27th day of September, A. D. 1865, are, and are hereby declared to be not liable for such payment.

I have no other comment to make upon the proposition, except that it sounds as if it was made to appease a sentiment more morbid than honest; nor do I believe that its author had the remotest idea that it would meet with any other fate than its eternal repose in the bosom of the Committee to which it was referred.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.—From an official statement by Sheriff Dent for which we make due acknowledgment to that gentleman, we learn that the number of writs, process, warrants, &c., &c., returned to the October Court for Richland District, Fall term, 1866, was 365. Of this number there are 245 writs—a smaller return than was made during the years 1856—7 and '58. There are acceptances of perhaps 75 or 100.—*Carolinian*.

### From Europe.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Count Bismarck has been taken very ill; but it is thought not so much as to excite serious apprehensions.

The King of Prussia has written an address to the people, thanking them for their patriotism in war, and congratulating them on the victory gained and the establishment of peace.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Finance Committee sent here from Mexico to negotiate for a loan, are disappointed, and have announced that the Empire of Mexico is without funds.

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 20.—A very serious outbreak of brigands has occurred near Palermo. The telegraph wires have been cut in all directions; but as the national troops hold all of the principal places, it is thought the rebellion will be of short duration.

BOSTON, September 15.—A large and enthusiastic Johnson meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, on Monday night.

The principal speech of the evening was made by John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams was welcomed with ringing and repeated cheers. After a few words of introduction, he proceeded to give the reasons why he gave his cordial support to the proceedings of the recent Convention held in Philadelphia. He said that he had waited for months, hoping that this trouble would not lead to a split in the Republican party. He thought now that this trouble would not have arisen in the ranks of the Republican party, if there had been less of passion, less of bickering, and of such actions as those of the radicals in the recent Congress. He then proceeded, at considerable length, to advocate and defend the policy of President Johnson.

MR. DAVIS' FATE.—A Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Gazette" writes as follows:

The success of the radical ticket will probably bring a sad closing to the long sufferings of Mr. Davis. The radical voice calls aloud for his blood, and Congress would not be slow, in violation of all law and justice and decency, to order a trial by a military commission. There are others, too, who would not oppose such a measure. The bitter feelings of Mr. Seward are well-known. It is no more than any other to whom Mr. Davis still owes his incarceration. His painfully distorted countenance, marked with the gashes made by the knife of Payne, remain unchanged. He sees himself the object he produces upon strangers, and he knows that he will bear these terrible marks to his grave. This renders him exceedingly bitter against all those whom he can, even by force of imagination, connect with the assassination. Mr. Davis he places in this category. Mr. Davis himself is quite alive to the dangers of his situation, and, with intimate friends, who are allowed to visit him, discusses them calmly but freely. When these views are entertained by a leading member of the Johnson Cabinet, as well as by the whole radical party, there is at least some ground for apprehension.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—The Convention adjourned last night. Gen. Gordon Granger was appointed President. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation sustaining the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th, and declaring also the object of the soldiers in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality, and the right of the several States unimpaired and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union either in the South or in the North, or in the East or in the West, they will take up arms to maintain the Union.

A dispatch from Memphis signed by Gen. Forrest and other ex-Confederate officers was read, expressing their sympathy with the purposes of the Convention, and declaring that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of States and of the United States to the soldiers of the Union, and on our part we pledge our life, security of life, person, property, etc., freedom of speech and opinion. To all a suitable answer was returned.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Alex. G. Cattell has been elected United States Senator—receiving the votes of all the Republicans in each House; the Democrats refusing to vote, they presented a protest, declaring the new law of election of a United States Senator unconstitutional, and also declared there was no vacancy. They also condemn the United States Senate in severe terms for depriving Mr. Stockton of his vote, while being permitted to retain his seat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—During the quarter ending June 30, 1866, the receipts of the Government from sales of public lands, direct tax, internal revenue and incidental sources, were \$129,040,702.07; from loans, &c., \$192,392,330.—making the total receipts, \$321,433,092.67. The expenditures were \$322,442,701.12.

### List of Acts passed by the Legislature.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1865.

An Act giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the city anew.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Company.

An Act to provide for the drawing of jurors for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District.

An Act to make parties, plaintiffs and defendants, competent to give testimony in such cases in like manner as other witnesses.

An Act to incorporate the Planters' and Farmers' Relief Association.

An Act to declare valid the recent election for Intendant and Wardens of the town of Darlington.

An Act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Engine Company of Darlington.

An Act to legalize the elections of municipal officers of the towns of Moultrieville and Mt. Pleasant.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Penitentiary.

An Act to provide for the funding of the interest and principal of certain stocks and bonds of the State past due.

An Act to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company.

An Act to alter and fix the times for holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State.

An Act to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and as free persons of color.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish District Courts.

An Act to require the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Greenville and Pickens Districts to pay over funds to the Commissioners of the Poor of said Districts, respectively.

An Act to incorporate the Stonewall Fire Engine Company of Charleston.

An Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes.

An Act to amend the law in relation to the bonds required of public officers.

An Act to amend and extend the operation of an Act entitled an Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records destroyed or lost during the recent war.

An Act to provide for the redemption of bills receivable issued by this State.

An Act to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in certain lots.

An Act to make appropriations to meet certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the year commencing on the 1st of October, A. D. 1865.

LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND.—We learn from the "Baltimore Sun," that the Executive Committee of this praiseworthy association has just published a full report, embracing in a neatly printed pamphlet of forty-six pages, detailing the manner in which they have disposed of the funds realized from the great fair held in this city in April last. The parent society is that of Baltimore city, with auxiliary associations in Carroll, Baltimore, Howard, Talbot, Washington, Hartford and Kent Counties, Maryland, and in the State of Delaware. The first distribution of funds was based on \$108,000, giving to Virginia \$20,000; North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, each, \$10,000; South Carolina, \$15,000; Maryland, \$8,000; Louisiana and Tennessee, each, \$4,000; Mississippi, \$15,000. The sum allotted to Maryland was directed to be devoted to Southern refugees and special cases of necessity found in the State. The second distribution was based on \$42,000, of which \$5,000 went to Virginia and North Carolina; \$3,750 to South Carolina and Mississippi, each; \$6,250 to Georgia; \$1,000 to Arkansas and Florida, each; Alabama, \$6,250; to Louisiana, \$1,500; and to Maryland, \$2,000.

AIR LINE RAILROAD—NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK.—Says the "Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle":

Mr. E. M. Johnson has just returned from a meeting of the officers of the Air Line Railroad, held at New York. He reports that the road will be built from Atlanta to Gainesville, and that from that point two surveys will be made—one to Chester, S. C., via Anderson C. H., and the other to Charlotte or Salisbury, N. C., via Pendleton, S. C. This road, it is claimed, will, when built, be the shortest route from New York to New Orleans—as direct a line as practicable, and that the trip between the two points over it will be made in 50 hours.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The great public demonstration, last evening, in Union Square, in support of the President's policy, was attended by nearly 100,000 persons.—Gen. Dix, R. H. Pruyn, Hoffman, Senator McDougal and others, spoke.

STAMPS ON DEEDS.—The following special communication concerns a matter in which thousands of parties in this and adjoining States are interested, who are holders of or otherwise parties to deeds, the records of which have been destroyed during the war. It will be observed that deeds executed before October last, 1862, require no stamps. This has been frequently published, but want of information respecting it is still the cause of trouble and expense:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Washington, Sept. 8, 1866.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 4th inst., that the first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

Any instruments issued after the above date, without the proper stamps, may be presented to the Collector by the parties or any persons interested, in order to have the requisite stamps affixed and cancelled. Such an instrument issued at a time when, and in a place where no Collection District was established, may be stamped by the party who issued it, or by any party having an interest therein, at any time prior to January 1st, 1867. When originals are lost the necessary stamps may be affixed to copies duly proven.

Very respectfully,  
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—Vera Cruz dates to the 25th of August report that Marshal Bazaine is concentrating a force at San Luis Potosi to meet General Garza, with 30,000 men. It is supposed the general engagement will take place between San Luis Potosi and Mexico.

Guerreo's liberal forces cut the bridges at Chichuila and Solidad. He then attacked Medellin with his advance, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. He sacked the former town, containing 2,500 inhabitants, mostly French, razing the place to the ground.

The gunboat *Eugenia* was repulsed off Tuspan bay. The liberals under Herrowa also captured 200 French troops at Tuspan and all their stores.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A large meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland, to select delegates to the Cleveland Convention, was held on the 12th.

A series of resolutions were adopted, approving the policy of the President, and a delegation to Cleveland was appointed. Colonel Malsbury, the Chairman, while making an address, was interrupted by a radical, when a rush was made for the latter, and he retreated, firing a pistol at the crowd as he went. On being arrested, he confessed that there was a plot among the radicals to provoke a riot, which had been suppressed only by the promptitude of the persons present.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A terrible catastrophe occurred in this city yesterday morning. A building known as the Summer Street House, in Summer street, a few doors West of Montgomery, used as a boarding house, fell to the ground about 2 o'clock in the morning, burying in the ruins nearly all the occupants. The exact number in the establishment at the time is not correctly known, but it is thought to be between thirty and forty. Already eight persons have been taken out dead, and fifteen to twenty wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The river has risen ten feet during the last forty-eight hours, with the exception of the Little Miami and Marietta and Cincinnati. All railroads are interrupted by the destruction of bridges.—The cornfields along the Big Miami are all overflowed, the water being higher than the corn tops. The Scioto overflowed the valley at Columbus. The lower part of Dayton is overflowed, and McPhersonville, opposite, is ten feet under water. Families are forced to leave their homes. Three men were drowned at Piqua.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—There have been great rains in all parts of the West, and much damage done. The canal embankment at Dayton, Ohio, broke, and a considerable part of the town is under water. There is much destruction of property, the whole country in that section being under water.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Seward is much improved, and pronounced out of danger. Atty Gen. Stanberry has given a written opinion that the President has power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time they occurred.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A Boston paper states that a company of English capitalists, with a capital of \$2,000,000, are about to start in Charleston, S. C., an enormous cotton factory establishment for supplying the European trade. They are backed by the wealthiest firms in England and France. Several other enterprises, it is added, are under consideration, which, if successful, will speedily render Charleston the leading city of the South.